Index to Abvertisements.

Pare	104	Page	Col
Ampan-1019 7	5.6	Instruction	
Apponeroment	6	Lost aut Ponnd 5	
Anction Sules of Real	- 3	Marriages and Deaths 5	
Kata 0 5	4	Mister I Bhote HA	4.
Bankers at a Brikers T	3	Mumcat Instruments 8	
Board and Rooms . 6	- 61	New Pulmentonis 6	
Business Chapres 6		Ocean Hisamers 6	
Resident Nuttos 4		P-1 tir-1 5	
Dreamaking 6	8	Rent Fatate 6	4-
Divinena Netices 7		Hoome and Mate ?	3
Dromamazine 8		Rectat Notices 3	
Fixentenone 6		Mituations Wanted 7	
Final-Clat 7		Steambarts and R & 6	
Helr Wanted 6		Teachers H	
Hotels 6	3	Winter Resorts 7	

Business Notices.

		AND COURSE OF STREET
TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAI	CHIDOCOL	PUDE
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Cash or Poste: Note, if sent in an unregistered let less of The Tribuna, 154 Nossau-st., New-York. I correspondence simply "The Tribuna," New-

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIB 'NE.
Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, it ders for segular delivery of the daily paner, will ceived at the following branch offices in New York: Franch Office, 1,238 Groudway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No. 930 throadway, between 22d and 22d sta. 1418 B. Ro. 308 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 1007 3d-ave. note 37th 4. 19 a. m. to 4 p. m. No. 1007 3d-ave. note 37th 4. 19 a. m. to 4 p. m. No. 1007 3d-ave. note 37th 5. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. No. 180 East 125th-st., near 36-ave., 10 a. m. to 7 m. m. Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner of 14th-st. 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.

Union Square, and the ave. 1/708 lateve. 1/7 New Hork Dailn Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 18-8

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-General Boulanger has written a letter asking his friends to quit voting for him. Miss Mary Anderson was too ill to appear at the Lyceum last night. ____ Prince Hohenlobe-Ochringen is not dead, but almost well M. de Lesseps's Lottery Loan bill was laid on the table in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday; it provides for an issue of 24,000,000 francs. — The rebel attack on Suakim was led by Osman Digma; in the engagement the chief Ameer of Fre was killed. == The hospice of St. Bernard was buried by an ava-

Congress.-Both branches in session. Senate: The eight-hour law caused a lively debate; the Spooner Telegraph bill was favorably reported from committee. — House: Debate took place on the McDuffie Davidson contest; a bill providing for free importations of articles controlled by trusts was introduced.

Domestic.-The city elections in Maine re sulted generally in increased Republican majorities; Lewiston, Auburn and Ellsworth were re covered from Democratic control; the fusion of Democrats and Prohibitionists failed to elect Neal Dow Mayor of Port and. === Freight traffic was partially resumed on the Burlington Railroad. and the work will be extended to-day; the mee ing of the heads of the striking Brotherhoods was in consultation all day. — The Virginia Legislature provided for a committee to urge the passage of the Blair Educational bill and to oppose the free-trade bill. ____ Louisa M. Alcott was reported seriously ill.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers unani- weeks. Americans engaged in a lawful calling mously indersed the resolutions adopted at Sun- in the fisheries conquered by their ancestors a gineers employed on eight railroads leading to know where they stand and what measures of this city. — F. Gray Griswold resigned as protection will be afforded them in the exercise master of hounds in the Rockaway Hunting Club, of their commercial rights. The rejection of ernors had not been kept. == The Tilden will the Fisheries Trenty will leave the Administracontest begun; testimony by George H. Tilden ton no pretext for further neglect in enforcing and John Bigelow. — The American Baseball the Retaliation Act. Delay in acting upon it Association agreed on a schedule of championship will be most mischievous and dangerous to the games for the summer; the Metropolitan franchise will not be transferred to another city, and point of view the postposement of the treaty the "Indians" may some into the championship until another session will be a most serious race, if they secure playing grounds. - Three cotton brokers suspended; liabilities small. Maurice Barrymore, the actor, has claimed that the important situations of his play "Nadjezda" have been taken by Victorien Sardon for his play "In Tosca" — A prisoner in Paterson, N. J., sentenced to State Prison, was nearly successful in an attempt at suicide. == Colone Fellows said he would ask Recorder Smyth if it. were desirable to bring the Gould-Sage case before another Grand Jury. — The New-Rochelle Yacht Club held its annual election of officers. The police were requested to investigate prescribed by a "Sanitarium" doctor. - Stocks opened lower, were solive with further declines, closing unsettled at partial recoveries

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Ger erally fair, with nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 22 degrees; rest, 11; average, 16 1-4.

The General Term decision written by Justice Brady on strikes and conspiracies is as sound as it is timely. It is rendered in the case of a man charged with conspiracy in persecuting. another workman for refusing to join in % strike and in preventing him from obtaining work olsewhere. The General Term holds that workingmen have no right to enter into a determination that so-called "scabs" shall not be allowed to work, and that doing this is criminal conspiracy. This is a point that labor organiould take to heart Their right to combine for various purposes is conceded; their attempts to deprive other men of work are un-

The success of the Burlington railway officials in securing new men in the places of the strikers has been so great that all their passenger trains except three were running yesterday and they announced their readiness to receive freight. Consequently the outlook for the striking engineers is extremely gloomy. Apparently their only hope lies in securing the general co-operaten of the Brotherhood; and in view of their own ill success the chance that engineers throughout the country would obey a call to go "out," if one were given, seems slim. The evidence accumulates that the Brotherhood made a mistake in departing from the con-servative position in which it had won such general respect.

Prayers, entreaties, supplications, protests and expostulations against the "Dark Lantern" Tariff bill are being conveyed to Washington as rapidly as telegraph wires and fast mail trains can carry them. Attention is called in our Washington dispatches to the action of the New-Orleans Sugar and Produce Exchange. and to a letter written by a large manufacturer of action yarns in New-England. These are stimulate the improvement of men by increased but samples of the documents of which Representations and experience; second, because

sentatives will be the recipients until final action on this measure is taken. The innocent people who thought there would be no ground for complaint must have been speedily undecrived.

Views that will be generally shared by people of fair minds are expressed by the minority of the House Committee on Territories in their report on Dakota. The Democrats in Congress are resolved not to do justice to the people of this Territory. The reasons why are well known and they are not creditable. Let Dakota be divided and let her interests not be confused with those of other Territories whose claim to be made States is so much feeblez.

PROMPT ACTION REQUIRED. The Fisheries Treaty will not be ratified. This is generally conceded in Washington The Senate adopted the Retaliation Act on Junuary 24, 1887, by a vote of 46 to 1, both parties uniting in defence of American rights and the principle of maritime reciprocity. If the treaty secured commercial rights for the fishing fleet and reparation for past outrages, party lines would again be broken down and ratification would immediately follow. It does not contain the guarantees which the Senate considered absolutely essential a year ago, and consequently it cannot be ratified unless two-thirds of the members are willing to stultify themselves and to betray the interests of the Nation for the sake of accommodating an un-American Administration. The Senate will not surrender to the State Department as ignominiously as the State Department has itself capitulated to England and Canada. The convention is doomed, as the Administration is by this time well aware. All that the State Department new hopes for is delay in acting upon the treaty. By a majority vote the Senate can postpone consideration of the convention until lecember and thereby release the Administra-

doubtedly be brought to bear upon Senators of both parties to secure this result. If this were a question which concerned solely the political fortunes of the Administration, these dilatory tactics might be considered fair and reasonable. It is a question involving the historic rights and commercial liberties of the American people. The bonor of the Nation, which has been seriously compromised by the Administration in these negotiations, can and must be vindicated by the Senate. That vindication ought not to be deferred for a year for partisan convenience. The treaty should be taken up, pressed to a vote, whether in open or secret session, and rejected. The Senate has it within its power to restore the prestige of the Nation by repudiating without unnecessary delay this most humiliating and unsatisfactory treaty. The Senators cannot act too promptly. especially as both Mr. Chamberlain and Secrctary Bayard are talking in a melancholy way about the danger of an outbreak of war. Let

cion from an embarrassing position during the

Presidential canvass. Great pressure will un-

them rise to the high level of patriotism which they reached in passing the Retaliation Act. and the dignity of the Nation will again be upheld by the united action of both parties. There are practical as well as patriotic grounds for the immediate rejection of the renty. The modus vivendi, while now a aluntary proposition on the part of the British Commissioners, can be accepted by the Administration and carried into effect for two years if the Senate defers a decisive vote until another session. Whether that proposition incolves the payment of an average license of \$150. as Mr. Chamberlain has claimed, or one

of \$100, as Senator Frve has represented, the precedent is one of which advantage will be taken by England in future negrtiations. American citizens should not be forced to pay a single dollar for the enjoyment of commercial rights in Canadian waters which are not devied to British subjects in American waters. The Administration must not be granted an opportunity for carrying out the modus vivendi. City and Suburban .- Division No. 105 of the fishing season, moreover, will open in a few important interests involved. From every

PAY ACCORDING TO WORK.

mistake.

The locomotive engineers threaten to stop travel and traffic throughout the country if their demands are not granted by the Burlington and Quincy. It is in the last degree important for the public, and for the engineers bemselves, to know precisely what these demands were, before the contest takes such form that the deliberate opinion of fair-minded people will have no weight. It appears that the engineers made a number of demands, duly formulated and printed. They wanted pay governed solely by miles run, abolition of classification according to experience and excellence of service, an average increase of pay, no more examinations or tests of fitness except such as the committee of the Brotherhood might approve, and restraint of the management in other points. Chief Arthur says;

Our men went to the company with the proposition printed. We did not expect to get all that was asked for. You know it is usual to ask for more than you

He then said that they did concede that the rate of pay, instead of 3.5 cents per mile for some and 3.8 cents for other engineers, should

be 3.5 cents per mile for all, and added: We were not prepared to make further concession on Article 3, but we were prepared to make materia concessions on nearly every proposition that followed. But I want to state here most emphatically that none of the other propositions were considered or discussed. We split on the third proposition, and on nothing else. Hence when Mr. Stone sends out the whole document which we laid before him, as our demands and as demands upon which the men struck, he misrepresents

To this Mr Stone, the general manager,

makes definite reply as follows:

I asked the chairman of the committee of our engineers, Mr. Hogue, if he could modify in any way the demands as they were published, to which he said be could not modify them in any respect; that the demands as written out were exactly what they

wanted, nothing more and nothing less.

From these statements it is clear that the men did demand much besides the increase and equalization of pay, though Mr. Arthur states that they were ready to concede on other points, while Mr. Hogue said they were not. but on all hands it is agreed that the classification is now the main point of controversy. The men demand that all engineers be paid alike, whether new or experienced, whether uncertain in habits and judgment or of proved and superior merit, whether running on the simplest and safest or on the most difficult parts of the road. The company, on the other hand, pays its engineers in different classes according to the kind of work they have to do. and also in different classes according to their length of service and their experience. It refuses to change, because, first, it desires to

service is worth the better pay; third, because it holds that the more difficult, more responsible or more dangerous runs should be better paid than others; and finally, because it wishes to encourage emulation among its own firemen, who learn the nature and peculiarities of the road and service, by promoting them, instead of being compelled to employ any engineer from other roads who may happen to be out of employment.

Which of the two positions is for the true welfare of labor? It is hard to see how any dispassionate person can doubt about it; the prem paid for good service and experience are surely beneficial to the engineers themselves, as they are wise for the company. It is surely right for the men, as it is for the public, to have pay graduated as far as possible according to the real value of work done. How comes it to pass that the men insist apon a different mode? In every department of work, no matter what, those who really excel are not the majority. The majority of engineers, unwilling that a minority should get higher wages for excellence and experience, demand equal payment for all. For themselves, the majority want part of the increase which others have fairly carned by longer service and greater merit. Though the men already receive \$1 to \$5 a day, they demand more for themselves, with less for the men who deserve most, and less inducement for any to deserve more.

The position of the Brotherhood of Lecome tive Engineers in this matter is against the rights and welfare of labor, and hostile to the est interests of society. The engineers should be convinced without delay that public opinion cannot sustain them if they assail the industries and trade of the whole Nation for no better object than to compel assent to the demands above defined.

EX-GOVERNOR CORNELIES SUGGESTION. In a communication printed on another page, ex-Governor Cornell argues in favor of the enlargement of the Republican State Committee The committee now consists of thirty-five members, one from each of the Congressional Districts and a member at large. Mr. Cornell proposes that every one of the sixty counties xcept New-York and Kings be given a member, and that within those two counties one be assigned to each Congressional District. The adoption of this suggestion would increase the size of the committee to seventy members.

The reasons which Mr. Cornell advances in support of the change are certainly worthy of the attention of those who have the welfare of the party at heart. The ex-Governor has had an extended experience in the State Committee and is generally recognized as one of the most sagacious of leaders. He believes that under the existing organization of the committee some of the members are required to supervise too much territory. A number of the Congressional Districts contain three counties. Several contain more than that. To allow each county of committeeman would, in his opinion, secure more thorough work without rendering the organization as a whole so large us to be un-

It is a good point for the party papers to discuss during the off months. The enlargement of the membership of the State Convention has worked to the general satisfaction. Would it be well to try the experiment with the committee?

SWEET VILAR

William F. Vilas, as everybody knows, is a mellifluous orator, and one of the most polished rhetoricians in Wisconsin. It has even been said by some of his enthusiastic friends that he has no superior northwest of Chicago, but it would be rash to accept hastily a statement like that about a region that steadily hums with oratory. Who knows what the local talent may be of Oshkosh, Sheboygan and Green Bay, to say nothing of other lively towns in Mr. Vilas's own State? But there is no doubt he can make a speech which, in pidity of its flow and the copiousnes its verbiage, is not to be excelled. It produces a deep impression at any time, and if the audience have dired it seems to them like eloquence equal to that of Colonel John R. Fellows, which e somewhat resembles in its literary characteristics, and not far inferior to that of Demosthenes. Like all rhetoricians, Mr. Vilas is fond of listening to the sweet gurgle of his plentiful vocabulary, the gentle chug-chug of his harmonious prose. As a result, we have had a good deal of his peculiarly ornate Hyle in official documents, since he began to make a tour, as he is apparently doing, of the Cabinet positions. There was a good example of its sweetness and richness, which cynics sometimes find cloying, in his annual report, when he said that the best postal service we can possibly obtain is due "to the character of the citizens of this country, to their freedom and enlightenment, to their enterprise and activity, to their wealth and power, and especially to the intimacy of their personal relations, maintained over so great an expanse of territory to an extent never equalled, hardly aimed at, elsewhere on the globe, from which arise the fraternity of feeling and community of interest that furnish the safest guarantees for the future stability and value of our Federal institutions,"

It was a fortunate day for this country when Mr. Vilas became Postmaster-General, because there were the postal laws and regulations waiting to be codified, and any other man would have done it in a dry and formal way. instead of making the rules like flowers to the eye and like music to the car. This volume was issued some months ago. No part of it will better repay study than Section 480, page 208, where Mr. Vilas embalmed in the amber of his own sentences that very dead fly known as the President's "order" on "the personal conduct of officials." If Mr. Vilas could have foreseen that he would expose his honored chief to the jeers of the irreverent by putting this document permanently on record, he would doubtless have refrained, but there it is-with his comments.

The order, he tells the postmasters, has peculiar application to them. "All, of every degree, condition and private opinion, are entitled of right to a kindly service by their Government, with attention, civility and accommodating assistance on the part of its agents, and especially without offence to their sensibilities," But the more important portions of the commentary have a bearing the accomplished atthor did not foresee upon the circular recently prepared to be issued to postmasters in New-York State, Mr. Vilas says Advantage of the enforced opportunity should never be taken to subject visitors to the public office either to proselyting attempts to convert them or to other wounds of feeling by expressions in opposition to their opinions, political, religious, or otherwise.

The regulation forbids further that the Postmaster should install himself as the manipulator of the politi should install almself as the manufactor of the point.

cal affairs of his own party. He is not thereby
abridged of his privileges as a cilizen, but restrained
from encroachment on those of his fellow-citizens.
Such a line of conduct as is interdicted would expose him to the imputation of a conscious failure to car his salary by his service, or of scheming to maintain or advance himself by other means than excelence in performance of duty, tend; to excite disaffection even in his own party and bring repreach on the public ser-

by the course of manly mederation and telerant cour-tesy which the regulation enjoins, nor, if he reads i

it holds that the superior and more trustworthy in the spirit of obedience, have difficulty in determin

It need not be said that this theory of the duties of postmasters, which is expressed in such beautiful language, is entirely inconsistent with the request for political services made by the Benedict circular, which is not only immoral, but grude, and even coarse, in its style. Postmasters who may receive it are advised to return it to the signer with a brief reference to Section 480 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, and so devote themseives to a further study of that precious volume, from which they may derive not only moral profit but a keen

Mayor Hewitt says that the Board of Aldermet are trying to get ahead of him on the rapid cess they will certainly reach Conada tetors he

President Cleveland has finally dealt summ with an office-holder who violated the order against pernicious activity." Mr. H. B. McRean held a place in the Pension Bureau and attended the recent meeting of the Penusylvania Democratic State Committee, approuncing his intention to vote for the anti-Cleveland candidate for chairman. He was shown the error of his ways, and voted right, and Mr. Cleveland has now promoted him to be messenger at the White House. This was an exhibition of truly Spartan severity.

A too practical Chicago joker has been fined \$1.00% for kicking a man's feet from under him. But it is doubtful if even this emphatic warning will make Mills stop kicking at Randall's fact or Randall stop kicking at Mills's.

The bill before the Legislature requiring streetcar companies in New-York and Brooklyn to run cars as often as once in fifteen minutes, day and night, is based on a sound principle, but it would work hardship to more than one company. Everybody knows that there are lines on which allnight cam are scarcely needed at all, while on others they are indispensable. To draw the distinction between them is not easy in a bill of this kind. But if the law is to be made g-ueral, every practical purpose would be served by making the malerval half at hoar instead of fifteen minutes. And, by the way, why not compe all elevated roads to run trains at least one on hour? Many Brooklyn people would be glad to see such a law emeted.

Ex-" Premier" Morrison thinks that " Premier Mills will have a good deal of trouble to get his tariff bill passed. On that point the country will accept Mr. Morrison's testimony as that of a pre-eminently qualified expert.

Uses is a strew indienting how the wind in blowing in two of the interior counties of this "The Livonia Gazette" has been endeavoring to find out the name of the man whom the Republicans of Livingston and Ontario want to see elected President this year. " The Gazette' received 287 replies to its note of inquiry, and in 227 of these Mr. Blaine was mentioned as first

Colonel Bliss says that there is a splendid chance for some one to show his ability by drawing up a good bill on trusts. As the chosen representative of the Cleveland dictum on public trust, Colonel John E. Pellows is just the man for the

PERSONAL

The Roy. J. D. Hammond, of the First Methodist Church of St. Louis, is regard d as a leading candidate for the Chancellorship of the University of Georgia. He is a brother of ex-Representative Hammond, of Georgia, who has also been named in connection with

Prince Ferdinand is credited with having given way nearly \$30,000 in presents during his recent tour through Bulgaria; a more trifle in comparison with what Russia is pouring into the country to promote treason and rebellion.

Some of his old friends in Florida are prese going up to Detroit to hunt up ex-Sonator Jones and undeavor to persuade him to go home. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen W. Dorsey arrived at Cleve-

and last week on their way West, and stopped there an account of the illness of Mrs. Dorsey. Mr. Dietinson, the Postmaster-General, has been s not made evident.

The present Khedive is a monogamist, and no won dor. His wife is twenty-six years old, and is de-

The late Samuel Morrison, of Indianapolis, who died on the ninetieth anniversary of his birthday, was very proud of being, as he claimed, the author of the dan of siege by which Vicksburg was taken. was a surveyor, and made a fine map of the vicinity of Vicksburg, with which he was familiar. This he sent to General Grant early in the campaign against the rebel stronghold. "On my map," he said, "I located all the points of prominence. I wrote on the margin:
Grand Gulf and Bruinsburg are the places to capture

Grand Gulf and Bruinsburg are the places to captu-and hold; then destroy the bridges over Big Blue River and Bayou Pierre; those streams will guar-your flanks. Then march out and capture Jackson this done, you can take Vielasburg at your leisure. I sent this to General Grant, and afterward the cana project on which he was working was abandoned and my plan was adopted. General Grant acknowledged the map in a letter, which Mr. Morrison prized very highly.

THE TALK OF THE DAT.

Jones, reading.-I see two hamlets have been destroyed by an avalanche in Switzerland. Smith.-I don't know that I am so very sorry there are altogether too many Hamiets on the stage

There are sltogether too many Hamlets on the stage.

Well, we've found a use for the trade dollar at tast. What is 11? Why, as a picture frame. No, it isn't as expensive as you imagine, for the reason that it takes only one to do it. Let use clear up the mystery. Here you see is one of the long neglected trade dollars. Brighity pollsh d as it is, it doesn't make a bad looking cola. Now I just press this little spring, so, and the centre of the reverse side of the pi-ne files open and shows you a handsome little glass protected hollow, in which you place the rhotograph of your very best girl. We can only use trade dollars, however, as the law distinctly forlidd the mutilation of the currency for any purpose whatever. Trade dollars not being a legal lender thus slip out of the law's protection and fall into our hands.—(Jeweller in Jewellers' Weckly.)

It would be quite in keeping with the tradition of the year if the girls should got into Columbia ollege in leap year.

A Necessary Poundation. - Fastern Man - That's your ouse, ch? My gracious! What does this mean? It stands on wheels.
Vestern Man-You wouldn't have the wheels on

the roof, would you!

But wheels? Wheels, sir? What are they for?

"Why, is loop out of the way of new bushess blocks, of course. Where'd you come from, any-how?"—(Omaha World. A Pennsylvania lady writes: "I have reared seven They are all readers of THE TRIBUSE, and good

cepublican voters."

Miss Clara—Young Mr. Sampson paid me such a pleasent complement last evening, Ethol.

Miss Ethol—Oh, did he?
Miss Clara—Yes: I was complaining about being compelled to do some shopping in that dreadful rain stoom yesterday. He thought I must have found it delightful because it was such fine weather for ducks, lie has such a delicate way of putting things.—(The Epoch.

Times change and men change with them. gentleman died in Maryland last week who, thirty years ago, was threatened by an indictment of the rand Jury because he received THE NEW-YORK PRIBUNE.

A good deal has been said about various devices to make the waters of Niagara useful, but nobody seems to have thought of turning them on the high-charging backmen of that vicinity.—(St. Albans Messurger.

A correspondent complains that American name are rare on the business signs on Broadway, below Fourteenth-et., such names as Abraham, Jacob, Simon and Abednego predominating. Well, aren't these good American names? If the men who bear them were not born in this country they have become naturalized, and in all respects they show themselves o be good citizens. The Anglo-baxon Americans are at liberty to erect as many signs as they choose in lower Broadway, and the general public will simply

say: " May the best man win." At Newcastle, N. S. W., two reside tablished a large-sized coolers over a little point of order. One of the gentlemen flugged his wife, and the bruised female fluid to the house of the other for refuge. As her legal owner couldn't get her back he exceuted and erected a large sign, bearing the words:
"No concilion with thes next doors." The other

A Prohibitionist recently inquired for a picture of lesseral Citutes il. Fisk. "Georgia Pick!" queries the dealer. "No, we haven't got General Fish. I can, however, give you a bang-up picture of Colonel
Jim Fisk, if you want him. The face of the dechaing temperance customer was a curious study when he heard this offer.

"Well, for my part," said Fenderson, "I don't think much of your smart wom'n. If other men want to marry thom, it is no affair of mine; but none of them for ma, thank you. I don't want a wife that knows more than I do."

"And so," remarked Fogg, "you remain single."

—(Boston Transcript.

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

* FAUST AT THE STAR THEATRE.

Mr. Irving began the third weak of his pres engagement at the Star Theatre with a reproduction of "Faust." The change from the lovely pasteral play of "Olivia" to this ample and teeming tragic picture of human life, with all its vast association of supernatural relationship and immortal destiny, liberates the dramatic artist into the widest fields human experience and the illimitable realm of imagi-nation. It is not now essential, however, to discuss the general aspect of this great subject. Enough has already toen said in this place with reference the drift of the poem and the smple scope and rare fidelity of Mr. Wills's play. Mr. Irving acted last night with even more than his usual vigor, so that every lineament of "Mephistopheles" was clearly cut, crafty and sneering fiend made entirely clear. observers who have been looking for blilton's Satan in Goethe's poem-although they seek him in vain in that quarter-may not be satisfied with Mr. Irving's ideal; but all students who know the poem of "Faust cannot fall to be impressed with the essential truth of his sinister, malign, grimly humorous and horri

of his sinister, mange, grims manaceure by fatal impersonation. The part gives free play to his intellect and his humor. His execution last night was semarkably br lilant.

Mr. Irving and Miss Terry were repeatedly applauded and called before the curtain by an audionce that filled the house in every part. Elem Terry, and prevented that plauded and called before the curtain by an audience that filled the house in every part. Ellen Terry, in the character of "Margaret," again revealed that lovely personality which has enablined her in the affection of the public of two wordes and again selbefore our eyes a perfect picture of the representative experience of the woman who loves not wisely, but too well. Mr. Alexander enact d "Faust," Mrs. Chippendale "Martha" and Mr. Glenney "Valentine." The subject setting of the play was once more seen with admiration. "Faust" will be repeated throughout the week.

The Chamber concerts which Franz Rummel is giving in Bertin seem to enjoy the favor of musicians and music lovers in a high degree. A recout issue of the "Montageblatt" commains a review of the third concert which speaks highly of the enterprise and tands Mr. Rummel's playing of the B-flat minur sonata of Chopin greatly. The article is from the pen of Alexander Moszkowski. Mr. Rummel scenis to glean the field of chamber music in neglected perons, for at this concert he brought forward a sextet oy Bee hoven for two ciarinets, two horns and two passoons, which seemed to be a puzzling novelty to Dassons, which seemed to be a parative artistic instruction to because of its comparative artistic instruction, although it has an opus number. 71, indicating that it was composed in 1800. A little investigation would have taught them that it is a much series work and that Beethoven himself attached little importance to it.

Those who recognize that good must come sooner or later from the encouragement of our own musicians to practise their creating talent in higher forms than the ballad or planeforte trifle, will be glad to hear that Mr. Caryl Florio will soon give them an opportunity to prove their faith by works. He has arranged a concert of his own compositions, which is so dignified in every respect that it compels at-tention. Steinway Hall is the place and March 27 the date. Mr. Thomas will conduct his orchestra, Miss Ella Earle will sing. Mr. Ansorze play the planoforte, Michael Brand the violencelle, and Mr. Schreuers the claimet. The programme will contain two symphonics (both composed last year), a concerto for planoferte in A flat, a song, "St. Agnes' Eve," with violencelle bbligate, and a scene, "The Stren's Charm," with violencelle and clarinet obligate.

Next Saturday night, March 10, at the Star Theatre. Henry Irving will repeat his grim, weird, imaginative and thrilling impersonation of Louis XI.

"The Pearl of Pekin" is underlined for production

Mr. Hermann, the magician, appeared is at Niblo's Garden and gave an interesting and amus ing exhibition in presence of a large audience. That stage will be occupied next week by Mr. D. E. Fand-man, a German-American actor, who will present himself as Dr. Jehyll and Mr. Hydo.

Mr. Rice's burlesque of "Evangeline" was brought ut again last night at the Windsor Theatre after a onsiderable absence.

The eminent German actor, Herr Ludwig Barnay, rill make his re-entrance in New-York next Monday right at the Academy of Music.

"Deacon Brodie," enacted by Mr. Henley and his ompany, will be effected on March 12 at the Theatre omlone, in Harlem. Theatre in " Monte Cristo."

Herr Possart continues his performances at the Thalia Theatre. Schiller's "Love and Intrigue" is announced for next Friday night.

For his illuminated lecture next Thursday more ing at Daly's Theatre, Mr. J. L. Studdard has chosen the interesting subject of Lord Byron. The scenery of England, Spain, Switzerland, Italy and Greece will be indicated in this entertainment.

A spirited revival of " Harbor Lights" was effected last night at the Grand Opera House, where this pic-torial play was viewed with pleasure by a large audi-

Mr. Edward Harrigan is still playing the old negro, Pete." in his own mele-drama of that name, long "Ten Nights in a Barroom" is the current attract

tion at Poole's Theatre. AN ORGAN RECITAL

The fourth organ recital in the series going on at the First, Presbyterian Church took place yesterday. Mr. Gerrit Smith was the organist, and he was assisted by Powers, baritons. These organ recitals are extremely popular, and the good people of this church, who de nied themselves an organ until last fall, are getting great enjoyment out of them. Yesterday's recital was well-attended, the church being unable to seat all present. Mr. Smith played numbers by Bach. Salomo, Gnillmant, Tschahowsky, Furnagalli, Rheinborger, Jensen and Widor. Mrs. Smith and Mr. Powers sang soites. The programme was well given. The next recital takes place on March 12.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Continuing its warfare on John Sherman, "The Chicago Tribune" now charges him with "closeness saying he gave only \$100 toward the October fight in

Ohio. It adds:

This contribution from a several-times millionaire who has no family of his own to whom to leave his givent wealth, was a guage of the character of the man that can now be applied to him when he is soliciting the highest honors in the gift of the Republican party. It is said by persons in a position to know that h a total contribution to the state committees in Ohio since the organization of the party has not exceeded \$1.700.

John Sherman is the Bill English of the Republican party.

Now that the Pacific coast has its anti-Chinese la securely placed on the statute books, "The Detroit Journal" thinks that no grudge should longer be cherished against Harrison. Sherman, Atlison and Hawley for opposing the measure.

No concentration upon any other candidate, instead of Biaine, is discovered by "The Philadelphia Press," which therefore urges the Republicans in Pennsylvania not to bind their delegates to Chicago with instructions. In an extended review of Gresham's career, "The louisville Commercial" appears to think that he has no military record worth mentioning, and that he was poorly versed in law when Grant appointed him Inited States District Judge. Upon the first point, "The Commercial" says:

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He was never present in any important battle. He was wounded in a preliminary action the day before the battle of June 22, in which McPherson fell, and he was wounded so early in that action that there was no opportunity given him to display either skill or courage.

He was not engaged with his regiment at Shiloh, and during the Vicksburg campaign he was at home working politically for his star. This he won without ever having been in battle, and ever the heads of other colonels, his seniors in rank, who at that time had served with conspicuous gallantry upon a dozen fields. After his promotion he was assigned to the soft position of Commandar of the Post at Natchez, and he held that place with great tenacity until ordered to Join Sherman before Atlanta.

An attempt has been made by " The Boston Globe" to learn the preferences of the members of the Mass achusetts Legislature, but with unsatisfactory results. Last year nearly all the Democrats in that body re-sponded, but this winter only 23 out of 81 made 182 Republicane 128 answered last season, more than half naming Blaine as their choice. But disconcerted, "The Olobe" thinks, by his cecent letter, they do not respond freely now. Out of 194 Pepublican members only 24 reply. Blaine is preferred by 13, Shorman by 3 and Hawley 2, while his other candidates each get one vote. One member says he has no preference.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHEONICLED AND CRITICISED BY ME. SO MUND TATES

RECEPTIONS AT WINDSOR AND ST. SAMES'S PAI-ACRO-POPULAR LORD CHARLES BERRATORD-THE NEW DUKE OF BUTLAND AND HE ACCOMPLISHED SON-FUNERAL OF JOHN CLAYTON-M. COQUE-II 'S GENIUS.

> INT CARLE TO THE TRIBERS! Convergat . 1888 . Bu The New York Priband

Landon, March 5.-Those who have recently been honored with commands to disc and sleep at Windsor have noticed the bondarial effect of the recent cold weather on Her Majesty's benith and spirits. Never was the Queen so well and strong as at present. She has made sufficient progress in Hindustani to hold short conversations with Mahomed Bakhs and Abdul Kareem, who with the Imperial crown and cipher emblazoned on their Indian chapkans always stand behind the Royal chair.

The levee which the Prince of Wales will hold at St. James's Palace to-morrow will be very crowded, as the Queen does not intend to hold any levee this year. There will be an exceedingly large official attendance. Ministers and the Diplomatic Corps are expected in great force. The Prince dines with the gentlemen-st-arms in the evening at their mess in the Palace.

A very large Drawing-Room is anticipated on Priday, unless the weather is prohibitive. Many ladies were afraid to venture out in full dress on Friday week. The rush will be stimulated by the uncertainty whether there will be anothe Drawing-Room this year. The Queen is not likely to stop in the Throne Room more than half an hour, and it is probable that the Princess of Wales will receive the bulk of the company. The Queen will entertain the Prince and Princers of Wales and other members of the Royal family at dinner in the evening.

Lord Salisbury was the most sensible man at the last Drawing-Room. Wisely deeming silk stockings out of place on such a wintry day, he ap-peared in a Trinity House uniform, which in-valves wearing trouvers. Mr. Giadstone and Lord Granville were the first Ministers who made it a regular practice to wear this uniform, which resembles that of an Admiral

Lady Charles Beresford's " at home" on Wednesday was very largely attended. A bijon orchestra played during the greater part of the evening. The ex-Naval Lord was chiefly occupied in talking to minor Ministers who gathered round him in great force or looking for a Deptford telegram which never came. At one time the rooms were almost inconveniently growded. The histers looked remarkably well in black velvet and pink satin. The Duchess of Manchester dull pink was accompanied by her daughter in white. The charms of Lady Arthur Batler, once the beautiful Miss Stager, of New-York, excited considerable admiration. Mrs. Algernon Bourke in white and the Ladies Duncomb in black must also be mentioned among the beaut ful present. Mrs. Awfa Williams looked her best in a dress of dead white satin with a long train. The Marchesa de Santurce was in pule blue. Ladl's Satisbury. Headport, Hoest, Filmer and Cottrell, —the first-named ulmest us impatient about the Deptford message as Lord Charles himself—all brought their daughters. Every other gentleman present seemed to be an M. P.

POLITICS AND COMERY.

Mr. Charles Wyndham's return reception was nearly as political and certainly more cosmopolitan than Lady Charles Beresford's successful The main entrance to the Criterion was banked up with crowns of bayleaves decked with oanked up with crowns of payleaves deeked with votive offerings. On the stage stood the radiant Chancellor of the Exchequer who adroitly contrived to assimilate two excellent puns, sportive allusions to German colonization and the Afghan frontier question, remarks on the rights of women, the Union Jack, the delights of love and the varnices of drunkenness into one coherent, telling speech.

THE NEW DUKE OF RUTLAND. The Duke of Rutland, who died on Sunday, had so long withdrawn himself practically from public affairs that his death will make no particular impression upon the political world. He had long been a martyr to the gout, and required the constant attention of his medical men. He was formerly one of the most promising figures in the worlds of politics, sport and fashion. For several easons he had been unable to follow his splendid pack of hounds, though he frequently drove to meets in a carriage. In person he was tall, but his angular and loosely-made figure, generally wrapped in what appeared to be several capes and rugs, was not impressive. He was a great song and history, he owned the famons hall at Hadden, a fine shooting box at Longshawe, near Sheffield, and Chievely Park, near Newmarket, with some 70,000 acres of land. His rent roll in ordinarly good times was about £100,000 a year.

with some 70.000 acres of land. His rent roll in critinarily good times was about £100,000 a year. His garter and the Lord Lieutenancy of Leicestershire fall to the disposition of Lord Salisbury.

These splendid possessions devolve upon one of the men who in all England is most fitted for high station and great responsibilities. The public life of Lord John Manners has been one of unstinted devotion to duty; without high achievement, no doubt, but absolutely without stain or suspicion of self-interest. Lord Beaconsfield declared that though he was never without Lord John as a colleague, the latter had not once asked for an office or place of any kind. He is in several respects a contrast to his brother, yet they have always been the firmest of friends. The new Duke is very unlikely to disturb the traditions which are associated with the House of Belvoir.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Manners, now the Marq is and Marchioness of Granby, have long been recognized as among the most popular members of English society. As Miss Violet Lindsay, the new Marchioness was renowned for her singular beauty. Several of the first artists of the day have preserved a record of it upon their canvases. Mr. Henry Manners has a reputation for industry, acuteness, knowledge of men, of affairs, and high-bred courtiesy second to be man of his age engaged in public life. With these qualities he combines a predilection for the lighter side of things. He is a frequent first-nighter, and may be trusted with the claiming wife to do full justice to the great position he will in the ordinary course of things be called upon to fill.

ILLINESS OF LADY DE GRAY.

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I regret to bear that Lady De Gray's convalescence has been greatly retarded by her accidentally taking last week an overdose of laudanum. For some hours very serious consequences were feared, but now she is once more out of danger. Her recovery is mecessarily very slow. SIR GLADSTONE TREASURER TO THE QUEEN

Mr. Gladstone was manifestly in great discomfort during Mr. O'Connor's coarse invectives against Mr. Chamberlain on Thursday night. He became so annoyed and irritated that he abruptly quitted his place and took refuge behind the Speaker's chair, where he was presently joined by Mr. Arnold Morley. A work is to be published in Milan to commemorate Mr. Gladstone's recent visit to Florence. According to the Italian papers, it is to be in honor of Sir Gladstone, President of the Chamber of Lords of Great Britain and Grand Treasurer to Queen Victoria.

AT THE BRITISH MESFUM.

A private view at the British Museum sounds at first hearing sufficiently unconventional to call for the interference of the Convocation. It is fair, therefore, to say that the great gathering on Saturday afternoon to see the magnificent Japanese collection was as dignified, cultured and reposeful, and almost as soleun, as the bench of bishopi itself. Cabinet Ministers, past and present, learned societies, the Athenseum Club, and everything else that is correct, constituted the main elements. No approach to frivolity or Bohemanism was to be seen. Lord Cross greeted Sir George Trevelyan with effusion. Mr. Robert Browning came with Sir Henry Thompson. Lord and Lady Wharnoliffe—wearing her fine turquoise classes.—Lord Crawford and Lord Knutsford graced the scene. Sir John Lubbock, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Locky, and Sir Henry Rawlinson were also present.

FUNERAL OF A POPULAR ACTOR.

The funeral of Mr. John Clayton, at Brompton Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon, in a bitter urday afternoon to see the magnificent Japanese

Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon, in a bitter Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon, in a bitter northeasterly wind and among snow-covered graves and tombs, was attended by several hundreds. It was easy to see that many even of the humbler class had a special interest in the matter. These were seene-shifters, property people, and the like, who audibly praised the merits of the dead actor as the kindest and most considerate of masters. There was, too, no inconsiderable muster of play-goers. The higher, and indeed all ranks of the profession, were represented. Mr. Rancroft, Mr. liare, Mr. Kendal, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. and Mrs. Dinoro, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and Mr. Herman Mertvale, author of "All For Iler," in which Mr. Chayton first made his mark, were among those who stood around the grave. Mrs. John Wood